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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/650,504	08/27/2003	Yosuke Inomata	81872.0052	6973
26/021 7590 04/30/2008 HOGAN & HARTSON LLP. 1999 AVENUE OF THE STARS SUITE 1400 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067				
EXAMINER				
ALANKO, ANITA KAREN				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1792				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/30/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/650,504

Applicant(s)

INOMATA ET AL.

Examiner

Anita K. Alanko

Art Unit

1792

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/21/07 & 1/10/08.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 13, 14, 20, 21 and 24-26 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 13, 14, 20, 21 and 24-26 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/10/07.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 10/10/07 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each document listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marciniiec (US 3,982,976) in view of Cain (US 5,503,881).

Marciniiec discloses a method comprising:

placing a silicon substrate (capable of being used as a solar cell) on an electrode inside a chamber (col.4, lines 13-15); and

forming textures on a surface of the substrate by using residues as an etching mask (col.4, lines 41-46).

Marciniiec fails to disclose a chamber with a plate.

Cain teaches a dry etching method comprising:

placing a substrate 96 to be etched inside a chamber (Fig.3B, col.3, lines 54-65); and covering said substrate to be etched with a plate 92 provided with a number of opening portions ("apertures" in bottom surface 94),

wherein a distance between a surface opposing said substrate to be etched and said substrate to be etched in a peripheral portion (db' and db'') is set shorter (col.3, line 62) than a distance between the surface opposing said substrate to be etched and said substrate to be etched in a central portion of said plate (db').

The advantage of using a plate as taught by Cain is that it improves process uniformity (col.2, lines 1-2).

It would have been obvious to use a plate as taught by Cain in the method of Marciniac because Cain teaches that it improves process uniformity.

The modified method of Marciniac inherently forms textures by residues composed of substrate material (silicon) since by-products are trapped by the plate and form on the substrate to at least some degree, contributing to surface texturing as cited.

As to amended claim 13, Marciniac fails to explicitly disclose that the residues are generated during etching. However, this is inherent since the process has the same steps as in the instant method (etching a substrate), there is expected to be at least some degree of residues formed by etching that are also subsequently used as an etch mask.

Claims 20-21 and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marciniac (US 3,982,976) in view of Nishibayashi et al (US 5,417,798) or Gut (US 4,810,322).

Marciniac discloses a method comprising:

placing a silicon substrate (capable of being used as a solar cell) on an electrode inside a chamber (col.4, lines 13-15); and

forming textures on a surface of the substrate by using residues as an etching mask (col.4, lines 41-46).

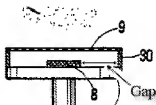
Marciniec fails to disclose a chamber with a plate with a protruding wall.

Nishibayashi discloses a dry etching method comprising:

placing a substrate 8 to be etched inside a chamber 1 (Fig.5); and

covering said substrate to be etched with a plate 9 provided with a number of opening portions (col.5, lines 20-21),

wherein a protruding wall 30 is provided to said plate on a surface opposing said substrate to be etched and said protruding wall is separated from a nearest surface of said substrate by a gap (see below, excerpt from Fig.5).



Nishibayashi teaches that an advantage of using the plate with a protruding wall is that it enables the control of the energies or momenta of ions (col.2, lines 35-37).

Gut teaches a method comprising:

placing a substrate 22 to be etched on an electrode 16 inside a chamber 12 (Fig.1);

coercing said substrate to be etched with a plate (shown in Fig.2) provided with a number of openings 32, 34; wherein a protruding wall ("protrusion" col.4, lines 46-47) is provided to said plate on a surface opposing said substrate to be etched and said protruding wall is separated

from a nearest surface of said substrate by a space (inherent since it extends from the plate 30 toward the bottom plate). Gut teaches that the advantage of using a protrusion is that it enables etch rate uniformity (col.4, line 55)

It would have been obvious to use a plate as taught by Nishibayashi or Gut in the method of Marciniac because Nishibayashi teaches that it enables the control of the energies or momenta of ions or Gut teaches that it enables etch rate uniformity.

The modified method of Marciniac inherently forms textures by residues composed of substrate material (silicon) since by-products are trapped by the plate and form on the substrate to at least some degree, contributing to surface texturing as cited.

As to amended claim 21, Marciniac fails to explicitly disclose that the residues are generated during etching. However, this is inherent since the process has the same steps as in the instant method (etching a substrate), there is expected to be at least some degree of residues formed by etching that are also subsequently used as an etch mask.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 24 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection

is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 13-14, 20-21, 24-26 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10/650,505 and 10/648,429. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant claims encompass the claimed subject matter of texturing a substrate for a solar cell using a plate.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Amendment

The claims remain rejected over Marciniac in view of Cain and over Marciniac in view of Nishibayashi or Gut.

The claims are also rejected under obvious-type double patenting over 10/650,505 and 10/648,429.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/21/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the claims require that the residues be generated during the etching process. In response, the claims have open "comprising" language and are thus open to having the residues being formed by additional processes as well.

Applicant argues that the contaminants and residues of Marciniac do not correspond to components of the substrate. In response, while some residues of Marciniac do not correspond to the components, others do correspond, since as discussed above in the rejection it is inherent that residues form during the etching process. In addition, Marciniac has not removed them by some other process, so they are expected to remain.

Applicant argues also about Marciniac being directed to evaluated cleanliness of a substrate. Examiner acknowledges this, however as discussed by Marciniac, the use of contaminants as etch masks has other uses (col.4, lines 63+) and the claim is also directed to a broad recitation of texturing (see preamble of Claim 1 of Marciniac). Examiner notes that the instant invention has only intended use cited in the preamble ("for producing a solar cell"), and the body of the claim does not further limit the degree of texturing produced.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anita K. Alanko whose telephone number is 571-272-1458. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri until 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nadine Norton can be reached on 571-272-1465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Anita K Alanko/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1792